

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JAN. 28, 1883.

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NUMBER 4.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2.00 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST ANNOUNCEMENT.

This paper will not be sent in future to any except to those who pay in advance for it. We find it so hard to collect back subscriptions that we are compelled to follow the rule long since laid down by other papers, to send only to paying subscribers. To those who are willing to pay in advance for it, send in your money and you can go the Post, not otherwise. One dollar will pay for the Post six months, two dollars for twelve months. No less than six months time received.

FRANCE IN TROUBLE.

It will be seen by the news we publish in another column, that France is in very great trouble. Since the death of Gambetta, there seems to be no one big enough to lead the Republicans of France, and it is very much feared by the true friends of the Republic, that their troubles now have just commenced; we hope not. The United States ought to render her sister Republic all the service possible in her distress. The three great Republic governments, the United States, the French and the Mexican governments should stand together.

IRON, JOHN W. SHACKELFORD.

This gentleman died at his boarding house in the city of Washington on the 18th instant, of pneumonia. Mr. Shackelford was about 35 years of age. He had held many positions, with credit to himself, in his county and state, and in 1880 he was declared elected to the 47th congress, and while serving out this term he died. He was a man of ability and promise—had he lived he would have held many other positions, and done good service for the state. No man had warmer or more faithful friends. He was buried at his home in Richlands, Onslow county, on the 20th instant. A committee of Congress attended his remains home on a special train. He leaves a wife, brother and other relatives to mourn his death. We tender our sympathy to the family and friends.

HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., Jan. 21, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—I seldom write articles to newspapers, but since the cry of Republican and negro misrule have been spread abroad by the Democratic party for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the people, I desire to tell your readers something about Democratic rule in this county, which in point of disregard for law and public sentiment is unparalleled in the history of civilization.

The board of magistrates and county commissioners, who are better known as the head lights of the Democratic party here, have in their last two meetings shown plainly what kind of respect the hungry office seeking Democrats have for law and what might be termed justice to others as well as to themselves. You have no doubt seen an account of their last meetings, as I find there was one honest Democrat in their midst, who had the moral courage to come out and denounce their action and call upon honest and liberty loving people of the county, to condemn such conduct. The last meeting of the board of magistrates was held for the purpose of electing a member of the board of county commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. M. Grizzard. When the meeting was called to order by Col. D. C. Clark, the chairman of that body, two less than a quorum of the whole number, and notwithstanding the earnest protests citing the illegality and injustice of going into an election without a fair representation of the county, these wicked magistrates voted for Mont Whitehead, and declared him fairly elected a member of the board. A few days later the board of commissioners, with this new member, met to transact business for the county, a petition for the removal of W. W. Carter, Superintendent of the county poor house, and to appoint in his place John Fontenot, was

handed the board at a time when there were only four members present. A motion was made to appoint Mr. Fontenot, whereupon another member moved to postpone until a full board could be had. But there was a bug in the ear of some of these members and a certain point that must be carried then or it would fail. The first motion was put; one member voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. The chairman who seems to be aware that he had no right to vote, only in case of a tie said he would come down from his seat and vote as a commissioner, which he did in the affirmative, which made a tie. Now says he, I will go back to my seat as chairman and give the casting vote which he did in the affirmative and Mr. Fontenot was declared legally elected.

This is the kind of Democratic practice we have had to accept in place of what they call the negro rule. Under Republican administration there never was a cash heard of in the state, that we find in any way compare with this Democratic misrule, yet just such Democrats as these were the ones to try negro domination until the people were misled into a change of the law, allowing the people to elect these misrule. This same misrule and Democratic party last was severely applied at a meeting of the same board of Commissioners held on the first Monday in December last, the result of which was just this: The chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, J. M. Grizzard who was a co chairman of the board of commissioners of this county, did with the rest of this misrule Democratic board, refuse to allow Mr. J. H. Hannan, the legally elected Register of Deeds for this county, qualified for the purpose of taking this office himself in which he finally succeeded in doing, after setting on the case himself as both judge and jury. He voted to make the office vacant; he then was on that board as a member and had himself elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hannan being a gentleman of high standing and in every way competent to fill this position, their only excuse for this great act of misrule is that Mr. Hannan is a Republican. They claimed that he was not a citizen of the state at the time of his election, when it was proven before them, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he had never left the state twelve months at any one time in his life, and he never had any intention of making any where else his home. He was employed as watchman in the treasury department at Washington, D. C., which he accepted only for the purpose of spending his vacant hours in the schools in that city. Still he paid his poll and property tax in this county every year, and voted at his home in the town of Halifax at every election held in the state.

An appeal from this misrule and baron decision by the commissioners will take this case to the courts, and if a jury can be found that will say Mr. Hannan was not a citizen of the state at the time of his election, then I will agree with the small watchman man of the commonwealth, "that our lives, neither our property is safe in this county." I am glad to say public sentiment is with Mr. Hannan, and it is to be hoped that the courts will no less accord him a fair and impartial trial.

Yours, for justice, QUEKYLE.

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 24, '83.

EDITOR POST:—I have from time to time been intending to write you, but for various reasons have postponed it. I have determined this time "to whet the dull edge of my pen," and try again. My attention, the other day, was called to an editorial paragraph in the New Observer, which we all know is the chief exponent of the inconsistent principles of the Democratic party of this state. The paragraph in question was in entire keeping with the subtle, sly nature which was characteristic of many of the utterances of that organ during the late campaign. The Democratic press is ever on the alert to take advantage of and magnify the least mistake of the Republican leaders—especially when they think they can make a little capital for their own side by appealing to the prejudice of the "brother in black," through these mistakes. Yet at the same time they have been in their own eyes as big as a saw log. The National Republican Executive committee, which was in session a few days ago, considered the question whether states that are Democratic should have in the next national convention equal representation with Republican states. Many of the committee took sides against equal representation, but the question finally prevailed. The New Observer, out of the difference of opinion among the committee on the subject, with its eagle eye, saw where it may make a point, and cries out to the colored element in the Republican party that their lack

of wisdom to devise a plan by which they can curtail the colored man's political privileges because he adds no strength to the electoral college. We think it would have been unjust and unfair had the committee adopted a plan of unequal representation, because the colored man does the best he can, and even more than the white man, considering the political obstacles he has to surmount in order to cast his vote for the candidate of his choice. And, moreover, if those of the committee who were so much in favor of diminishing the colored representation in the next convention had, when they were in a position to do so, shown equal zeal and desire to protect the negro when his rights were endangered, and there was a chance of securing them to him, he might have been able to add some strength to the electoral college, even today. But notwithstanding what we have said may be true, such utterances as given above, emanating from the New Observer, comes with little grace from that source. Because we know that there is no paper in the state that can vie with it in its advocacy of the right of the minority to rule over the majority. But, now, all at once it is a great advocate of the rights of the negro! Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Give back some of the rights you have taken from us in the eastern part of the state, and then we will be in a better mood to listen to your fallacious arguments.

We all recollect how the Democratic orators during the late campaign would invariably turn to the colored portion of their audience, and with a bland and complaisant smile spreading over their countenances, tell them how generous the Democratic party had been in providing a nice penitentiary where they could be safely confined whenever they did wrong; and had located a lunatic asylum for them in a convenient malarial region where they would find no trouble in "shuffling off their mortal coils," and "going to the life," and how much greater school facilities are now to what they were under Republican administration. But only the other day they showed how much they cared for the negro, when they passed a bill in the legislature having for its object the establishment of a graded school in North Carolina. It was nothing more nor less than class legislation, as the tax collected from the white people is to go to the education of the white children and from the colored people to educate the colored children. The bill is not only unconstitutional, but unfair. Yet a great deal of Democratic legislation of late has no other basis than that. When they are not legislating against the negro it is against the poor white man, and the latter is so blinded that he can't see and take heed. The colored man hasn't had time to accumulate sufficient property on which a tax can be assessed to decently educate his children; therefore it seems to us that it is not giving too much when the whites allow themselves to be taxed for our educational benefit in return for the 300 years of unrequited toil that we have rendered to them. In this place there is a white graded school, but there is no colored school in the place, run by the public fund, other than the state colored normal school. What then has become of the tax from the colored poll? We suppose it has gone to run the white graded school. It is said the commissioners are contemplating building a school house for the colored children next year. We hope it is true. It ought to have been done long ago. The colored voters ought never in the first place allow themselves to be persuaded into voting for the establishment of graded schools, unless they have an understanding before hand that there will be no class legislation in the matter, and that the colored branch of the graded school will open at the same time and run as many months in the year as the white. They have the remedy in their hands and should manifest a little of the spirit of the dog in the manger—if we can't have what we want you shall not have it.

O. H. M.

A new branch of industry has sprung up in Sweden lately—the fabrication of paper from moss—not from the living plant, but from the bleached and bleached remains of mosses that lived centuries ago, and of which enormous masses have accumulated in most parts of Sweden. A manuscript of paper from this material has been kept on hand near Stockholm, and is turning out paper in all degrees of excellence from those in which these mosses of an inch in thickness. These latter are harder than wood.

Nine dogs of various forms, colors, and dispositions, five monkeys, a parrot, an owl, two pairs of love birds, a canary, and a spider are among the new stock of the animal of Her Majesty's Open company.

FRANCE UNDER ARMS.

General's Appearance in Paris.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Parisian press gives the following additional details of the arrival of the late Emperor Eugenie in that city: Eugenie's arrival that she ignores the Republic, and comes to display her loyalty with Prince Jerome in the heart of the Republic. Her adherents claim that her presence means a demonstration of the Republic's attitude toward the late Emperor's family. Eugenie's appearance in the city has provoked much speculation, but in many quarters there is a feeling of uneasiness, and a sense of foreboding for the safety of the Republic.

It is thought that the appearance of Eugenie, on the eve of a discussion as to the necessity of abolishing the empire, will result in a new raising of Bonapartist sentiment. Executive measures have been taken to prevent any demonstration by either of the late Emperor's family. The late Emperor's family has been taken to the Hotel de Ville, and the late Emperor's family has been taken to the Hotel de Ville, and the late Emperor's family has been taken to the Hotel de Ville.

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The majority had been taken up in the chamber of deputies, and the late Emperor's family has been taken to the Hotel de Ville, and the late Emperor's family has been taken to the Hotel de Ville, and the late Emperor's family has been taken to the Hotel de Ville.

London, January 24.—A dispatch from Paris says: It is hardly possible to overstate the dangerous character which the ministerial crisis has assumed. There were three cabinet councils on Tuesday, and the news came that the special committee allowed a majority against the government. Gen. Biliot, the Minister of War, and Admiral Jauriguet, the Minister of Marine, again resigned. President Grévy urged them not to resign. He said: "You are a soldier and you are a sailor. I am quite sure you would never desert your post under fire, but if you retire now and leave me without a cabinet, that would be desertion."

and a yearling for the saving sword. It is certain that the Chambers will adopt Prince's proposal. Gambetta's death has thrown the whole working machine of France out of gear.

Eugenie has arrived in London. A correspondent telegraphs that it is hard to say whether this is the consequence of the direct intimation from the French government as is stated, or whether the step is taken at the persuasion of her friends, all of whom are grieved by her imprudent action. Her coming was the result of no deeply laid scheme. After hearing of the arrest of Prince Napoleon she telegraphed to M. Gambetta that she was coming, with some attendants. She asked to have the rooms as those that had been occupied by her husband in 1845.

This last was the only point of any political significance in the whole affair, and but for the statement of her friends that she was called to Paris to consult in person, would have been forgotten. During her stay here she has seen but few leading people.

The Cabinet can certainly only continue in office two or three days. During the excitement concerning the expulsion of the pretenders Prince Napoleon seems to be entirely lost sight of. One would think the Orleans Princes were the only persons affected by the proposals of the government.

A cabinet council was held at the Elysees this morning. The Ministry have no reason to give explanations before a committee of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon.

City Items.

William E. Sellers is no longer city agent of the Post.

To The City Subscribers.

Don't fail to have your money sent for I shall call on you along for the money you are due for the Post.

PROVIDENCE, RYLAND, JR.

Personal.

Mr. Sumner P. Thomas, a former well known citizen of this city, but now of Texas, was in this city Friday on his way north. He looked as if the south west agreed with him.

Rice Farming.

We learn that Mr. D. D. Barker of Mayfield, S. C., has purchased the Young rice plantation near this city, and will commence operations at once. He has sold his mill property at Mayfield to Messrs. London & Campbell.

The Graded Schools.

The Union Graded School, situated on Sixth, between Nut and Church streets, had about fifty visitors on Friday last. Every one pressed themselves as well pleased with the general appearance of the school.

Stealing a Shirt.

Henry Hill, colored was arrested Friday on a warrant issued by Justice Mills, charged with stealing a shirt from the basket of a washerman on the 5th instant. Failing to give the required bond he was sent to jail.

Committed for Larceny.

A young colored man named James Egle was arrested Friday last on the charge of a raffle \$5.20 from Mary L. Egle, colored. This was on the 5th day of September, since which time he has succeeded in evading the officers, until yesterday. At an examination before Justice Gardner he was required to give bond in the sum of \$50 for his appearance at the next term of the criminal court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Mississippi has forty (40) to sixty (60) slaves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS DEPARTMENT, OFFICE U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25th 1883.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Medical Officer in charge U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Customs House, Wilmington, N. C., until noon of Monday, February 12th, 1883, for furnishing one horse for the use of the Marine Hospital Service in that city. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the Medical Officer in charge, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Customs House, Wilmington, N. C., who will furnish all necessary information in application. By direction of the Supervising Surgeon General H. H. H.

PAUL F. IRWIN, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, Superior Court.

NOTICE.

Whereas a Plan of Incorporation pursuant to law has been filed in this office, of a corporation to be known as the Raleigh of Green Association, by the subscribers to the said plan, and all persons who have subscribed or who may hereafter subscribe to the said plan, are hereby notified to meet at the Gibson Lodge Building, in the city of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of February, 1883, for the purpose of organizing the said corporation, and electing officers and directors, and for the purpose of adopting the constitution and by-laws of the said corporation, and for the purpose of doing all such other and lawful business as may be deemed proper by the said corporation.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1883.

J. A. VANAMAN, Judge of Probate and Clerk Superior Court.

COAL AND WOOD.

Coal, Wood and White Ash, Cokes, Cornmeal and Potatoes, etc. Sold at the lowest prices.

J. A. SPRINGER.



S. W. ODEN, JR.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

WORTH BETWEEN BRUNSWICK AND

MAKERS STREET.

Repairing done in all kinds of watches and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Jan 7-83

THOS. E. GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

AT LAW.

Office in the building

between Brunswick and

MAKERS STREET.

Jan 7-83

JACKSONVILLE, ON SLOW COUN-

TY, N. C.

Practices in the courts of Carroll,

Onslow, Duplin and Pender counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection of

all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or

sell lands in either of the above named

counties will consult their own interest

by seeing or corresponding with me. Ad-

dress

THOMAS E. GILMAN,

Attorney at Law,

between Brunswick and

MAKERS STREET.

Jan 7-83

BENNETT SEMINARY,

Wilmington, N. C.

For particulars of the

course of instruction

and the terms of

admission, apply to

the Principal, or to

the Secretary, or to

the Treasurer, or to

the Board of

Directors, or to

the Trustees, or to

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AYRE'S 10 Horse Power Arranging

Boilers, Steam and Hot Water Boilers,

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THE WILMINGTON POST

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1883.

SENATOR WM. MAHON.

This gentleman is at all times on the lookout for an opportunity to protect the interests of his state, and the whole south. On Monday last while the tariff bill was under consideration in the senate, and when that part of the bill relative to the tariff on iron ore came up, the senator was on his feet as an instant. The finance committee had reported a duty of only 20 per cent ad valorem; the senator offered an amendment to make it \$2, and made one of his ablest speeches in behalf of his proposition. But owing to the fact that he was not supported by the senators from the south, his amendment failed. Senator Mahone, of New York, one of the best debaters in that body, supported Senator Mahone in part.

The great interest that North Carolina has in this matter should have warranted both of her senators in making a strong fight for the Mahone amendment. We can never expect to prosper until we look out for our own interest, as the people of other states do. In a few years if iron ore is properly protected hundreds of thousands of hands will be employed in our iron mines, and we may with certainty expect that we will be as prosperous as Pennsylvania is today. But should our congressional delegation fail to have this important North Carolina interest equally protected with the interest of other states then we may expect nothing from the iron mines of the state.

Senator Mahone is entitled to the thanks of every man in North Carolina, as well as his own state, for the many efforts in behalf of an equitable protection of the iron ore of the south. May he continue in that direction until he forces the other representatives to join him in the matter.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Let the advice of the Republican be carried out and we are sure of North Carolina in 1884; and we hope that our Republican friends of the north will bear such men as Frank Holton, George C. Gorham and others who have made the southern question a study, who are perfectly familiar with the true condition of affairs down here. Should they do so, four southern states at least will give their electoral votes to the nominee of the next national Republican convention.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

After all the Republican party must win in 1884. And how? By securing 201 electoral votes. How can they be secured? Is it not the vital question? Can the north control the election without a southern state? Let us see. We cannot afford to lose New York and Indiana. That would be fifty votes and only forty-eight northern votes would be needed by the Democracy added to a solid south. We cannot afford to lose New York, California and New Jersey. That would be fifty-two, four more than enough to elect us. If the democrats carry New York and Indiana, or New York, California, and New Jersey, we do not carry any southern votes, we are defeated. New Jersey has never given a republican electoral vote, except in 1872, when Greeley, a Republican, was the opposing candidate. California has just been carried by the Democracy by a majority so large that she would be depended on in 1884, though she may be redeemed; Indiana was carried by republican exiles in 1880, and cannot be counted upon in 1884. New York went for Seymour in 1868, for Grant in 1872, for Garfield in 1880, and in 1884 she will give him sixty-seven votes. Add these to a solid south of 153 votes and the enemy would have 230 electoral votes, or nineteen to spare. The margin, it will be seen, is very slender, for we are assuming, and as we think correctly, that all the other states of the north will be Republican, including those which were Democratic at the last election, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nevada. But there is a way out of this peril. If we can win twenty-three northern electoral votes, then we can spare New York, Indiana, New Jersey, California, and Nevada, and they would give us seventy electoral votes.

Upon a broad and liberal basis of opposition to southern reaction there would be a certainty of the twelve votes of Virginia and the eleven votes of North Carolina.

Why cannot the entire Republican party of the north unite upon such a platform as the simple platform of a free ballot, free schools, and free trade with the world? We think that the relations between the state and her creditors are not a national concern, and that if those who differ with the majority fail to join the majority, they should justify themselves in public. The persons against them, the simple examination of the financial record of Virginia will vindicate her in the judgment of every man. But be that as it may, the question still remains, is a broad restoration preferable to fraternizing with the free booters, free schools, and law and order party of Virginia? We submit the question to those persons who have not little else on the subject referred to.

The following names of New York have been put forward by the friends of the restoration in the north, and are in favor of a protective tariff and free trade.

PARTY REPRESENTATION.

How Many Plans for Selecting Delegates Considered by the National Committee.

It was Decided to Accept Neither but Stand by the Old Plan.

The Districts May Hold Conventions at Home or at the General State Convention.

A Broad Platform to be Laid Down in the Next General Call.

The platform of the national Republican committee met Wednesday morning, January 17th, 1883, in a parlour of the Arlington in the city of Washington, the following gentlemen being present: Paul Stubbach, Alabama; John F. Miller, California; Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; Christian Feigler, Delaware; James B. Dorrance, Georgia; John A. Logan, Illinois; John C. New, Indiana; John S. Rensselaer, Iowa; John A. Martin, Kansas; L. S. Howlett, Kentucky; Dr. H. H. Florida; William P. Frye, Maine; James A. Gary, Maryland; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; E. S. Lacy, Michigan; W. D. Washburn, Minnesota; George C. McKee, Mississippi; Chauncey I. Piley, Missouri; E. K. Valentine, Nebraska; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; George A. Halsey, New Jersey; Richard A. Elmer, New York; W. P. Canaday, North Carolina; W. C. Cooper, Ohio; J. H. Mitchell, Oregon; William A. Pierce, Rhode Island; Samuel Lee, South Carolina; William Hale, Tennessee; A. G. Malloy, Texas; George W. Hooker, Vermont; Samuel L. Yost, Virginia; John W. Mason, West Virginia; Elihu Egan, Wisconsin; R. G. Pettigrew, Dakota; T. Luna, New Mexico; Thomas T. Miner, Washington Territory; Joseph M. Carr, Wyoming Territory; Dr. C. B. Purvis, District of Columbia.

Mr. Jewell occupied the chair. He presented to the committee the resignation of Mr. Dorrance as secretary, and it was accepted.

George W. Hooker, of Vermont, was then nominated as secretary by Mr. Egan, of Wisconsin, and John A. Martin, of Kansas, by Mr. Pierce, of Rhode Island. Mr. Hooker, however, declined the nomination, and then, on motion of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Martin, of Kansas, was unanimously elected.

On motion of Senator Logan, the thanks of the committee were unanimously tendered to Mr. George W. Hooker, assistant secretary, for the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of that office.

The chairman then called for the report of the special committee appointed a year ago to present

A PLAN FOR THE CHOICE OF DELEGATES to the next national Republican convention.

Hon. William E. Chandler, chairman of the special committee, stated that at a meeting the night previous it had been decided to submit to the full committee a number of propositions to be voted on separately. They were printed in the National Republican of that morning. He discussed them as follows: He believed it better to run the risk of having a convention of 1,400 delegates than to reduce the number. The trouble was not in the number of delegates, but in the thousands with which delegates had been surrounded in all the national conventions from 1860 to 1880. He favored the idea of making the forty-seventh congress the basis of representation and of having the district delegates chosen at conventions within each district. If not, they should be chosen by subdivision of state conventions. He was of the decided opinion that all conventions should be held at least thirty days before the national convention and within sixty days of it.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, inquired what plan was suggested for attending elections of delegates.

Mr. Chandler said that matter should be left to the Republicans of the states and districts. He did not believe it well to anticipate protest.

Mr. Gary, of Maryland, inquired who was to determine whether the district delegates were to be elected in the district conventions or in the state conventions?

Mr. Chandler replied that would be left for the determination of the Republican of the district. It was a subject which he thought this committee could not safely go into.

Mr. Washburn of Minnesota, thought there would be less difficulty if the convention would lay down the rule, and mark clearly and unmistakably what was accepted of every state and district, instead of leaving everything at loose ends.

Mr. Chandler. How would you do it in the absence of knowledge as to the number of delegates?

Mr. Washburn. It cannot be done, it shows that there is a fatal weakness in the scheme.

Mr. Gary. We should have no option at all, but lay down clearly what is to be done.

Mr. Chandler. I think it would be dangerous and impossible for us to say who shall represent the Republicans of a state or district. The only safe way is to have the matter placed in the hands of the people.

Senator Logan moved on a

SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL THE NEW PARTIES.

that the basis of representation shall remain as it has heretofore.

There was no objection to the plan, he said, was based on the theory on which territories were elected, except that territories were included. There was no principle in the idea of having delegates chosen in proportion to the number of Republicans in a district. There might be some advantage in it, but no principle. It would be like the old which this and that. There would be no stability in it. The state of New York would not at one time have half as many Republican delegates as it would have at another time. It was, to him, a perfectly astounding proposition. His honest opinion was that if the principle of the resolution adopted at the last national convention was carried out, the basis of representation would not be changed. It simply meant equalization according to the districts of the United States. Nobody was going to be hurt by allowing the old system to stand; and somebody would be hurt if it was changed. Somebody would be disfranchised to that extent, and heart burnings and ill feeling would be created. Every district, whether it could or could not elect a Republican presidential elector, was entitled to be represented at the national Republican convention. In conclusion, he modified his motto, making it, that the basis of representation shall be two delegates for each representative in congress, two delegates for each territory, and two delegates for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Egan, of Wisconsin, moved to amend the substitute by striking out the words "two delegates for each senator." His proposition was simply to have district representation—fresh from the people. According to one of the plans proposed there would be 1,400 delegates, with 1,400 alternates—a body of 2,800 men. No ordinary hall would hold so many. According to his own proposition there would be about 666 delegates and as many alternates. This number, he thought, certainly large enough. He regarded his own proposition as the genuine, true Democratic-Republican scheme to get

THE REAL EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Lacy, of Michigan, proposed a body, consisting of four delegates at large from each state, two from each congressional district, and an additional district in which the last Republican candidate for president received a plurality of the votes cast within the counties composing such district; also, two delegates from each territory, and from the District of Columbia. He explained his views, stating that his proposition was not to allow on account of Republican senators. He calculated that it would result in about a thousand delegates in the national convention.

Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, thought that the Republican party was not in a condition just now to make any radical mistake or any radical innovation. He had thought a good deal about the matter and was coming to the conclusion that it was hardly safe to change the present basis of operations. He was, therefore, very much inclined to vote for Senator Logan's proposition. He could see no wisdom in giving increased representation to states like Kansas and Minnesota, that are overwhelmingly Republican, and reducing the representation of states that are Democratic. On the whole, taking into consideration the temper of the country and of the party, he thought it unwise to enter on any innovation.

Mr. Mason, of West Virginia, made some remarks in the same vein, favoring Senator Logan's substitute.

Mr. Chandler suggested that Mr. Mason seemed to be in favor of increased representation for Republican states, and yet opposed to giving it.

Mr. Mason replied that he was in favor of it, provided he could see a fair way of giving it.

Mr. Chandler. You are in favor of it provided it can be accomplished?

Mr. Mason. Yes.

Mr. Chandler. Do you think a plan for doing it can be devised?

Mr. Mason. I am wholly unable to devise any fair and practicable plan.

Mr. Chandler. You are for the law but against its enforcement.

Mr. Rensselaer, of Iowa, suggested the unfairness and impolicy of giving to the state of Kentucky the same power and influence in a national Republican convention as to the states of Michigan and Iowa. Kentucky certainly would not elect a Republican Presidential elector, while Michigan and Iowa would probably do so, and would certainly do so if the will of the majority of the Republican voters of the country were carried out. He thought that the general sentiment of the Republicans of the country, as expressed through the press, was in favor of some plan that would recognize the fact that states which were largely Republican should have a greater influence than Democratic states in determining the candidates and policy of the Republican party. He therefore favored the plan of mixed representation, and was strongly inclined to vote for Mr. Mitchell's plan.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, agreed in favor of the plan of additional representation for Republican states and districts. The national convention did

not represent the people of the country, but represented the Republican party.

Mr. Howlett, of Kentucky, said that the Republicans of his state since the present arrangement, and he saw plainly that any one of the proposed plans would not only reduce his 100 votes to a plain of less importance, but would also reduce the influence of one of the strongest incentives for keeping up such a state and district organization as is necessary to add from time to time a Republican representative to Congress from that state as had been done at the late election. He saw no force in any argument that assumed that a Republican from a state with a majority could have, for that reason, any more plain vision than a Republican from a state where the party is not so fortunate.

Mr. Filler, of Missouri, agreed with Mr. Washburn that this was NOT A TIME TO GO INTO INNOVATIONS. He thought it better to stand by the old had marks. Still, the Republicans of Missouri were entirely willing to give the Republican states that cast Republican electoral votes the absolute control of the nominations. The question was how to get at it.

Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, said that the original plan of the Chicago Republican convention had not given to this committee any authority to change the basis of representation.

After some further discussion the amendment to the Logan substitute was adopted, and the committee reported to the convention.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, replied to the objection against the large size. A large convention prevailed all over New England. He would rather address a convention of 2,800 men assembled to nominate a candidate for president than address the house of representatives. There was safety in large conventions. The sorrows of Pennsylvania had come from her small conventions. Where a great state of four millions of people nominated its governors by conventions of 250 men there was sure to be trouble. If Pennsylvania had a convention of 2,800 men, nobody would own convention of complete state as it was now.

Mr. Dorrance, of Georgia, said he did not desire to press the claim of any particular presidential candidate. There were no candidates now before the country, and therefore, this was the time to settle this dispute.

Mr. Stubbach, of Alabama, favored the Logan substitute. It would not be wise as Mr. Lincoln had said to swap horses in crossing the stream. If they tried it in this crisis they might find that the stream which they were crossing was the Styx.

Mr. Price, of Rhode Island, also favored the Logan substitute. The old plan had given general satisfaction, and under it the republican victories of the past century had been won. He believed that within the next two years the local troubles which had operated against the Republicans in the late election would have passed away. If Republicanism and right together they had as fair a probability of carrying the next presidential election as they had had for the last eight years.

After further discussion, MR. MARTIN OF KANSAS OFFERED A RESOLUTION

that there should be additional representation in the next national Republican convention, based either on the Republican vote for President or on the Republican members of congress.

Mr. Chandler, in a speech, in which he said that the question of defeat or success in the next presidential election depended on whether the national Republican convention would assemble under the old rotten borough system, or under a system of carrying on the basis of the people.

He hoped that the question would be fully discussed.

Mr. Logan thought that his own proposition was a reasonable one, and did not think that the question of carrying on the basis of the people was a question of carrying on the basis of the people.

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of delegates to the national convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates for each congressional district.

The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular delegate state conventions, called on not less than twenty days published notice, and held not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. The Republicans the various congressional districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at separate popular delegate conventions, called on similar notice, and held in the districts at any time within the fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the state convention, or by subdivisions of the state conventions into district conventions, and such delegates shall be chosen in the latter method, if not elected previous to the meeting of the state convention, all district delegates to be accredited by the officers of such district conventions.

Two delegates shall be allowed from each territory and from the District of Columbia, similarly chosen. Notice of contest may be given to the national committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention, according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the national committee.

The report was adopted without discussion.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Kansas, it was ordered that the meeting of the convention at which the time and place for holding the next national Republican convention are to be fixed be set for Wednesday, the twelfth of December next, at Washington.

The committee then, at 11 p. m., adjourned.

SOUTHERN NEWS CALL ON SENATOR MAHON.

The national committee from several southern states called in a body upon Senator Mahone at his room last night. The general is a strong believer in both the possibility and necessity of carrying several southern states to the next presidential election, and gave some pleasing assurances of sympathy by speaking of "defeating the enemy."

He displayed an intimate knowledge of the politics of the southern states, and maintained the company with his views of political leadership, and thanked his visitors for the honor of their call, in response to expressions of appreciation of his work in the interests of honest voting and fair counting.

The Prince of Wales intends making a person of one of his sons. After several years' practice as a revivalist the young man may be able to reform his father.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE, 201 N. 3rd St. Wm. H. Moore, Proprietor.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT.

WEEK and MONTH.

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Fashionable Cuts.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Wm. H. Moore, Proprietor.

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A receipt half an hour was taken to allow the delegates to be seated.

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THE LIFE OF A BLOOD PURIFIER.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.
W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.
WILMINGTON, DE.
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1903.

A Model Mother.
The young man who approached a policeman, denounced himself as an incorrigible thief and insisted on being put where he belonged. The policeman, who was a model mother, has in him the stuff of which reformers are made. Men who clearly discern the faults of other people are not hard to find, even in Sing Sing Prison or at the City Hall, but men who can see their own faults of character and insist on getting rid of them are as scarce as honest politicians.

Watch the Schools.
By a bill just introduced into the Ohio General Assembly it is proposed to make it part of the duty of a board of health to make regular and special inspections of all schools and school buildings. This is a good proposition. Local boards of health have under general legislation everywhere we suppose the authority to make such inspections, but they neglect to do so, and a statutory requirement of this nature would be a good addition to sanitary codes everywhere. Half the children contract their maladies at school.

The world's modern medicine expands and progresses marks the human. A gallop history secreted under the timing of a hat is among the newest appliances to ameliorate the condition of mankind. These magnetic hats possess many valuable properties of a beneficial character; they not only cure disease, but prevent it by maintaining the system, particularly the nervous and brain, in a state of condition. Solidness may be avoided in the future by wearing one of these magnetic hats, and all diseases of the head may be cured in the same way. What a boon to humanity, and what a victory does all this open up for thoughtful consideration and future grand possibilities. The prevention of baldness alone is an item worthy in itself to immortalize the discoverer. Think of the current of electricity waiting all over the plain surface of a bald head and stirring up the torpid roots to a sense of their long neglected duty.

The supreme court of New York has just pronounced an important decision. During the freight handlers' strike in New York last summer great delay was experienced in getting goods shipped away from that city, and the railroads were crowded with business, but because they declined to pay the rates of wages demanded by the freight handlers, the railroads were crowded with business, but because they declined to pay the rates of wages demanded by the freight handlers, the railroads were crowded with business.

The cotton spinners of Louisiana, with the accustomed slowness of Louisiana, have just reached the conclusion that the cotton dealers of Liverpool have been cheating them. The spinners have been cheated, and the cotton dealers of Liverpool have been cheating them. The spinners have been cheated, and the cotton dealers of Liverpool have been cheating them.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Jan. 25.

COTTON.—Market quoted steady. Sales on a basis of 50 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 9 00 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 10 | cts | lb |
| Low Middling | 9 15 | cts | lb |
| Middling | 9 20 | cts | lb |
| Good Middling | 9 25 | cts | lb |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Cotton | 500 bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 150 casks |
| Rosin | 100 bbls |
| Tar | 50 bbls |
| Crude Turpentine | 100 bbls |

Jan. 26.

COTTON.—Market quoted steady. Sales on a basis of 50 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 9 00 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 10 | cts | lb |
| Low Middling | 9 15 | cts | lb |
| Middling | 9 20 | cts | lb |
| Good Middling | 9 25 | cts | lb |

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| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Cotton | 500 bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 150 casks |
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EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Cotton | 100 bales |
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MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Corn, per bush | 1 10 |
| Wheat, per bush | 1 15 |
| Oats, per bush | 1 00 |
| Barley, per bush | 1 05 |
| Rye, per bush | 1 10 |
| Flour, per barrel | 10 00 |
| Crude Turpentine, per barrel | 10 00 |
| Rosin, per barrel | 10 00 |
| Tar, per barrel | 10 00 |

RECEIPTS.

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ANNOUNCEMENT!
WE WILL GIVE
Fifty Dollars
TO THE PERSON WHO CAN
PRODUCE THE MOST
GOLD
IN THE CITY OF
WILMINGTON, DE.

GOLD
TO THE PERSON WHO CAN
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
FOR 1883.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

ROCK LIME
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
FRESHLY BURNED
DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON
At \$1.25 Per Barrel.

Sam'l W. Holden.
HAVE A GAS-FITTING AND PLUMBING
DEPARTMENT in the South side of
Market between 2nd and 3rd streets. I am
prepared to do the best work at
reasonable prices. I guarantee satisfaction
in every particular. My office is
at the corner of 2nd and 3rd streets.
Saml W. Holden.
Wilmington, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.
W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.
WILMINGTON, DE.
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1903.

CAUTION.
WOLFES
Schiedam

WOLFES
Schiedam

WOLFES
Schiedam

WOLFES
Schiedam

WOLFES
Schiedam

WOLFES
Schiedam

CHEAPEST AND BEST
BOOKS EVER MADE

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP BOOKS
The new books in which we desire to call attention to:

Early Days of Christianity
The new books in which we desire to call attention to:

RED RIVER VALLEY
The new books in which we desire to call attention to:

At Home and Abroad
The new books in which we desire to call attention to:

CHAS. KLEIN
Undertaker and Cabinet
Maker.

WILMINGTON, DE.

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